(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2904.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1802.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

By the ship Andromache, Peirce, arrived at the quarantine ground, we have received Greenock papers to the 16th of July. As nothing of moment has recently occurred in Europe, we shall content ourselves with giving a few articles from them to-day, and continue our extracts in future papers.

The London Gazette contains the appointment of Francis Drake, Esq; as his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of the elector Palatine.

The election for members of parliament has commenced in various parts of England and Scotland. Mr. Windham has lost his election at Norwich. Generals Gascoyne and Tarleton are chosen for Liverpool; and right hon. Henry Dundas for Edinburgh.

Paris papers of the 3d July assert, that a convention was signed on the 4th of June, at Paris, between the French minister for foreign affairs, and the ministers of the principal courts of Europe interested in the affairs of the indemnities.

LONDON, July 12.

IN proportion as the fete of the 14th of July draws near, the Paris papers seem anxious to announce not only the numbers that have voted for giving the consulship for life to Buonaparte, but those that have added to their votes, the wish to vest in him the power of naming his successor. In the Seine and Cile 7880 persons, and in the district of Chalon in the Saone and Loire, 8602, one of 12,886, made that addition to their votes. We have little doubt that this power will be vested in Buonaparte, and at no distant period.

Grain is diminishing in price in several of the departments of France. At Paris, however, it is extremely dear.

The emperor of Russia, and the king and queen of Prussia left Memel on the 16th of June. Nothing has transpired upon the subject of the conferences between the two monarchs.

General Andreossi is gone to the country near Paris, of course, he cannot be expected here for some weeks. His arrival will be entirely regulated by the progress in the commercial regulations now making.

Among other reports in Paris it is said, an infernal machine has been discovered under a little bridge, over which the chief consul passes in his way to Malmaison.

More troops have embarked at Brest for Martinique. Admiral Villeret (as our private correspondents informs us some days ago) has been appointed captain general of the island, and will sail immediately with two sail of the line, some frigates, and transports.

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PARIS, July 7.

The earthquake, which was more or less felt in different parts of Europe on the 12th of May last, almost destroyed the city of Grema, in Upper Italy; Sensino also suffered very much at the same time, and has not as yet recovered from the dreadful effects of the calamity. The town of Manguin was entirely swallowed up, and an immense lake instantaneously appeared on the scite on which it stood. Three churches and twelve houses are demolished at Brescia; the convulsion, in fine, was severely felt in many parts of Switzerland, and even in Darmstadt, near the Nidda.

Alli, the pacha of Janina, the new governor of Romalia, has, (says a letter from Semlin of the 19th ult.) transmitted a manifesto to Passwan Oglou, the substance of which is, that although he had already defeated and humbled three powerful pachas, he advised him to conduct himself very peaceably towards him, and not to come too near to Romalia; and he added that, if he attempted it, he would experience a reception which he might neither like nor expect.

Passwan answered the manifesto in these words: "I learn with pleasure that thou hast attained so dignified a situation; I congratulate thee on the occasion, and ask thee for thy friendship; in the meantime I remain Passwan Oglou, and if thou should'st chance to march against me, or to violate my territory, I can assure thee that I shall not only defend it, but teach thee on thy own ground who I am and what I can do."

Corn has fallen considerably in price in most of the markets of the department of l'Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine Inferieure, &c. At Neuchatel, a sack of wheat weighing 150 killigrams (330 pounds) was sold for 50 francs.

The epidemic fever which has long raged at, and in the environs of Brussels, continues with unabated violence; some of the best members of the faculty are of opinion that it is attended with pestilential symptoms, and that it cannot be classed among the diseases hitherto known. Many hundreds have already been carried off by this dreadful calamity.

BOSTON, August 25.

A few days since we mentioned that upwards of twenty persons, chiefly children, had been inoculated for the kine-pock, before the board of health, and, several other gentlemen, in the old senate chamber; the physicians have pronounced that they have gone through it. They are now to be inoculated with the small-pox at *Noddle's-island*, under the direction of the same committee of physicians, and under the inspection of the board of health. The committee of physicians is composed of the following gentlemen: Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D. of Cambridge; James Lloyd, M. D.; Samuel Danforth, M. D.; Isaac Rand, M. D.; John Jeferies, M. D.; John Warren, M. D.; and Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Boston, with an invitation to the gentlemen of the faculty, and other respectable characters to attend.

August 28.

Captain Goodwin, who arrived in town yesterday, from Amsterdam, informs, that on the 5th July five sail of Dutch men of war, with transports and troops, were lying in the Texel, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, and that two frigates, with fifteen transports and troops, were waiting a wind, being bound to the Dutch colonies in the West-Indies.

August 30.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Through the politeness of captain Wood, arrived here on Saturday last, from Liverpool, we have been favoured with London papers to the 17th of July, which, though many days later than previously received from that quarter, furnish nothing of a very interesting nature. A few extracts are, however, made from them:

The negotiation respecting the commercial regulations between France and Great-Britain, are proceeding with activity; although it is scarcely to be expected to produce a commercial treaty in the true and liberal sense of the words, as the French are very jealous of the trade and manufactures of England.

The manufactures of Great-Britain appear to have gained new activity since the peace. In a letter which appears in one of the British papers, it is observed, "That our orders flow in from every quarter of Europe, particularly Spain, Italy, &c. In the muslin line, there is a greater demand for goods than can be supplied. The American trade, however, no person chooses to touch now; having scarcely any other market left before the peace, it has been quite overstocked; above three millions worth of English goods were in the city of New-York alone, when the peace took place, and they have been selling at 50 per cent. loss."

The parliament of England having been dissolved at the close of the last session, the election of members to form a new one has commenced. Among other returns which have been officially reported are those of the city of London, city of Westminster, and Southwark, viz.—Combe, Price, Curtis, and Anderson, for the city of London; Fox and Gardner, for the city of Westminster; Tierney and Thornton for Southwark.

The rapid and successful measures of Passwan Oglou, has roused the attention of the Austrian and Russian governments; not, we presume, in tender mercy to his Sublime majesty; but rather to get footing in European Turkey.

Buonaparte has made a tender of the mediation of France to Passwan Oglou, for the purpose of adjusting the differences of that pacha with the Porte. This unexpected interference of the first consul is supposed to be the result of an application to him on the part of the Turkish government.

Hostilities have broken out between the Russians and Persians, the former of whom have already penetrated into the province of Ghilan. Some violence offered to the Russians at Asterabat is mentioned as the cause of these hostilities. Persia and European Turkey open a rich prospect to the desiring eyes of Austria, Russia and France.

The difficult affair of the indemnities is at length finally arranged. A French minister is to repair to Ratisbon in July to notify the plan, and cause it to be carried into execution, on the part of the powers interested in it. The only ecclesiastical electorate to be preserved is the electorate of Mentz. Upon the subject of the indemnity to his Sardinian majesty, a specific convention has been agreed upon between Russia and France.

Importation of cotton into England, from 13th January to 6th July, 1802, viz. 40,202 packages from the United States, 38,127 do. from other parts.

The votes for continuing Buonaparte in the first consulship for life, have been generally returned; and a great proportion of them, with the addition, that he have the privilege of naming his successor.

The first consul is to set out for Brussels and Antwerp, very shortly; and will be accompanied by gen. Berthier, and adj. gen. Duroc.

In a proclamation which Buonaparte addressed to the French people on the 14th July, he says: "Frenchmen, you have conquered all obstacles, and your destinies are accomplished." *Most truly said.*

The comparison between Buonaparte and Cromwell will fail, if he assume the title of emperor—Cromwell would never assume that of king: he knew that protector was a new and undefined word, that could be made to mean just what he pleased; but "every body (as he observed) had a notion of a king."

M. Schimmelpenninck, late ambassador from the Batavian to the French republic, is appointed to the same office at the court of St. James.

Toussaint Louverture has arrived at Brest.

Mr. Fox is about setting out for Paris.

The French funds fluctuate very little—they are 53f. 95c. British 3 per cents Consols 75 1-2.

We are sorry to notice that general Mattoon, declines being considered a candidate for a seat in congress at the next elections.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

A letter is received in town from a respectable mercantile house in Antwerp, dated June 17th, which mentions that the entry of tobacco at that port was prohibited by a recent decree of the French government; and that the merchants had sent a deputation to Paris to remonstrate against the measure, and to procure its repeal. No doubt existed at Antwerp of the accomplishment of this object.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Cape-Francois, under the date of the 12th instant, stating, that on the 10th three ships of the line, having 2000 troops on board, arrived there; and that about an hour previous to the writing of the letter, four transports, with 1500 troops, entered the harbour. These transports, it was said, had left behind them 12 or 14 others, all destined for Cape-Francois. Every thing was in a state of tranquillity. Flour from 7 to 8 dollars; lumber 34 to 35; salted provisions in great demand, especially beef and pork.

The ship Dispatch from this port has arrived at Bourdeaux; but was obliged to perform quarantine, the captain not having had the precaution to take a bill of health from the custom-house. This measure ought never to be neglected by ships destined for foreign ports. Some masters of vessels, for the paltry consideration of a few cents, decline taking bills of health, the event of which must naturally excite suspicion and often expose owners to the risk of a fall of markets, inevitable detention, and, consequently, very heavy charges.

The health committee of Portsmouth, (N. H.) state on the 24th instant, that no case of fever had happened within the last twelve days, that the town was remarkably healthy, and that the few cases of malignant fever which had occurred were evidently *sporadic.*

Mr. FULTON, an American, known in this country by his improved canal locks, and by a book on canals, pretends lately to have discovered a method of navigating vessels at any depth under water, and of enabling the persons who navigate them, to continue immersed for seven hours, without the access of fresh air. He intends, it is seriously asserted, to apply this invention to the purposes of warfare, and, from his ability, to approach them unseen, in a state of security, he proposes to *blow men of war to atoms*; —The experiment has not been repeated in this country; but the invention itself was made the subject of a very formal notice to the house of peers, without, however, producing a very grave effect upon that assembly. Should any further particulars of this curious business transpire worthy of notice, we shall not omit to lay them before our readers.

[*Lon. Mag. June.*]

In a late account of the cinnamon trade at Ceylon, the following is the quantity, according to the account from the East-India company: For 1775, 76 and 77, each year 400,000 lb. for 1778, 350,000; for 1779 and 1781, each year 300,000, and for 1780 at 250,000. Half of this was for Amsterdam, and the other half for Middleburg, Delft, Rotterdam, Hoorn and Enkuysen. The highest price at 160 stivers banco, and the lowest 90.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

Army of St. Domingo.

Head Quarters at Cape Francois, 4th July, 10th year of the French republic.

The general in chief orders,

1st. There shall be levied upon the inhabitants of the colony, a war contribution to amount to 13,000,000 francs of France.

2d. This contribution shall be paid, one half in year 11, and the other half in year 12.

3d. In the mean-time, whilst the administration of Domains is preparing to lay before the general in chief, an exact list of the property in the colony, there shall be collected, on account of the above contribution, the sums annexed to the names of the following cities.

4th. The Cape 380,000 francs; Fort Liberty ——, the Island of Tortue 100,000; Port Republican 600,000 francs; Jacmel 120,000 francs; Jeremie 100,000 francs; Les Cayes 250,000 francs; making in the whole 1,470,000 francs.

These sums shall be assessed by the council of notables, of each of the above communes, as soon as it is possible to get things arranged, which shall be effected with the least possible delay.

5th. The assessment in the towns of the Cape, Port Republican, and Les Cayes, shall be under the direction of the prefects.

6th. The basis of the assessment is to be as follows: On merchants of the first class, there shall be imposed 600 dollars; on the 2d class 400; on the 3d class 200; on the 4th class 100; two other classes are to be noticed, one of 50 and the other 25 dollars, for those who sell by retail.

Proprietors of dwelling-houses, or other buildings, are to pay one 5th part their property may rent for. Notaries, vendue masters, publicans, coffee-house and tavern keepers, are to pay the amount of one half their rents.

7th. The collection of the assessment shall be made at the expence of the communes; the first payment of the contribution must be completed by the 1st Vendemaire, year 11, (22d September next) and is to amount to one half the sum imposed; the remaining half must be completed by the 30th Frimaire, (the 21st of November next.)

8th. The sub-prefect shall make use of the armed force to compel payment from those who are delinquent.

The funds accruing from this collection shall be placed in the chest of the receiver of the commune, free of expence; and shall afterwards be deposited in the army chest.

9th. The whole of the assessment shall be exclusively appropriated to the use of the army, and must not be made use of for any other purpose; and is to be subject to the orders of the chief ordonnatur, who will derive his powers from the general in chief.

10th. The sub-prefects are held responsible for the collection of the contributions; and in places where their powers do not extend, the commandant of such place shall be made responsible.

11th. The present arrette to be printed and published.

12th. The colonial prefect will be held personally responsible for its execution, and shall report to the general in chief on the 30th Messidor, (19th July) the progress made by the sub-prefects at that time.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

A certified copy, JAUVIN.

RICHMOND.

Mr. Henfrey's DISCOVERY.

The gentlemen who were invited by Mr. Henfrey to attend the experiments upon the New Light at the Hay-Market garden, requested him to communicate to them in writing the various uses to which it might be applied, and the expences of his plan, compared with others now in use; whereupon, he immediately laid before them the following:

Gentlemen,

Being advised to communicate my ideas in writing, I, (of course) not being prepared, have to do it in haste, which I hope will be received as a reason for imperfection. My ideas of usefulness are as follow:

1st. As applicable to light houses for the sea coast.

2d. That the light may be applied by an octagon light house, or any other form, for the use of towns.

3d. To manufactories on the principle of œconomy and safety.

4th. For domestic use, for the same reasons.

With regard to expence, my opinion is, that the light will cost nothing, (first cost of the apparatus, and attendance excepted) as the coal will be of more value after the gas and tar are extracted than before.

The sanction you have honoured my labours with, will ever be retained with the most respectful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,
Your obliged and
most humble servant,
BENJAMIN HENFREY.

We the subscribers who have attended the various experiments which Mr. Henfrey has made with the gas produced from wood and pit coal, hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, that in our opinion it may be advantageously applied to all the purposes he hath enumerated, and at an expence considerably less than of any other plan with which we have hitherto been acquainted.—We are decidedly of opinion that the gas produced from pit coal yields a more vivid and uniform light than that from wood, and by comparison with the light from oil or tallow, it appeared to us, as it proceeded from a tube of about a quarter of an inch diameter, to be nearly in the proportion of one to twenty. We have witnessed with pleasure the gas applied to culinary purposes. The apparatus is on a simple plan, and not expensive.

G. Withe,* John Warden, William Hay, Edward Carrington,† John Foster,‡ J. M'Clurg, M. D. William Richardson, rev. John Buchanan, Henry Banks, John Graham, Charles J. Macmurdo, George Fisher, William Brooke, Benjamin Du Val.

Richmond, August 11th, 1802.

* *Chancellor,*
† *Supervisor of the revenue.*
‡ *Mayor of Richmond.*

August 15th, 1802.

Having seen the manner in which Mr. Henfrey applies inflammable gas collected from pit coal or wood, for the purpose of giving light, I have no hesitation in declaring, that the discovery appears to me to be not only ingenious, but capable of producing many real and extensive advantages. The manner is simple, attended with little expence, and certain in effecting the end proposed.

JAMES MADISON.

Williamsburg.

To the gentlemen composing the committee for investigating the utility of the above discovery.

Gentlemen,

I cannot express the satisfaction I feel on reading your report on the utility of my mode of producing and applying light from the gas of wood and pit coal. I will not offend you with thanks for your kind attention to a stranger; but I will assure you that I will use every means in my power to render the discovery as generally useful as possible, which I am certain will best accord with your wishes.——I think myself singularly fortunate that bishop Madison should happen to come to town before the experiments closed. The polite and friendly manner with which he honoured me his approbation, will always operate as a cordial in the hour of fatigue when I am engaged in applying the discovery to large works.

Permit me to assure you of the perfect respect with which I remain,

Gentlemen,
Your greatly obliged
And most humble servant,
BENJAMIN HENFREY.

Richmond, Aug. 10, 1802.

☞ An advertisement respecting the sale of patent rights, to use the above discovery, shall appear in the next paper. The different printers in the United States are respectfully informed, that all who may choose to reprint the above, and any thing in future which may appear, tending to promote this useful discovery, that they shall each of them be entitled to a patent right, to use the light in their houses and printing offices. A single paper containing the above, sent to the patentee (post paid) shall be evidence of the same.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

OFFICIAL.

Under the instructions of the secretary of the navy, commodore Morris will employ constantly one frigate in convoying our outward bound merchantmen from Cadiz through the Straits, and another in convoying our homeward bound merchantmen from Malaga; and every convoy, when in the Gut, will have an additional protection. The distribution of the other frigates will, from time to time, be such, as in the judgment of the commodore, will afford the best protection to our commerce, as will most effectually repress the predatory dispositions of its enemies.

September 2.

A late London paper mentions, that the National Institute of France, in its general sittings of the 24th of May, elected as a foreign associate, for the class of mathematical and physical sciences, *Dr. Priestly.*

For the class of moral and political sciences, *Mr. Nieburh*, the celebrated traveller.

For the class of literature and the fine arts, *M. Klopstock*, author of the Messiah.

The Institute has also appointed citizen Larive, associate for the section of declamation and music, in the class of literature and the fine arts; and citizen Pictet for that of physic, in the class of mathematical sciences.

BALTIMORE, August 31.

At the commencement of the late war, France had 80 vessels of the line and 64 frigates, and England had 100 vessels of the line and 133 frigates; now, England has 302 vessels of the line and 287 frigates, and France has 89 vessels of the line and 83 frigates.

The Albany Centinel mentions the failure of the wheat crops in certain parts of this state and Vermont. In the northern and western counties of New-York, the failure has been very general, along the margin of rivers and in low lands; in many places, there is a total failure. In the uplands, in some places, it is estimated that seven tenths of the crops will fail; and that the average loss in the neighbourhood of Albany, will be at least one third of the whole crop.

September 3.

Letter to the editor, dated Cohokia (Indiana Territory) 31st July, 1802.

"The Pottawatamie nation of Indians, who resort about the Illinois river, have so recently at the 16th instant, opened hostilities against our citizens, by killing two Americans about 5 leagues from our town. The chief murderers are *Turkey Foot*, a notorious villain, and chief; and the *Maimed Hand*, another chief, with five other men. One of the men they killed is an old settler of this country, and the other a young man. They have now begun and God knows where they will end. We have petitioned for troops, which we expect our president will grant, for it is obvious that had there been troops stationed at Payssa, at that time, they would not have dared to have put foot on this side."

[*Guard. Freedom.*]

Remedy for Cancers.

Burn half a bushel or three pecks of green "old field" red oak bark to ashes; boil these ashes in three gallons of water until reduced to one, strain that one gallon off, and boil it away to substance similar to butter-milk or cream; apply a small quantity on a piece of silk or lint to the cancer, but no longer than the place or part affected. I have known two plaisters to effect a cure, where the cancer lay in a proper position for the medicine immediately to penetrate to the roots of it; otherwise it may take several plaisters, as the medicine must be repeated every two hours, until the roots of the cancer are killed; then apply healing salve, with a little mercurial ointment mixed thereon, and dress it twice a day until cured, which will certainly be the case in twenty or thirty days at farthest. I have known several persons entirely relieved by the above prescription; and one in particular after two attempts by a skilful physician to remove the cancerous parts by exertion.

P. S. After being greatly alarmed myself from a cancer about three years ago, and having followed for some time the directions of an experienced physician, I, contrary to his opinion, and notwithstanding the fears of my family, happily applied two plaisters of the above medicine, and no symptoms of it have appeared since.

BIOGRAPHY of WASHINGTON.

We are informed that Mr. C. P. Wayne, late proprietor of this Gazette, has purchased of the hon. Bushrod Washington the *copy right* of the history of the late gen. Washington which is now writing, and that proposals for publishing it by subscription will be presented to the public on Mr. Wayne's return from New-York where he is at present.

We congratulate the citizens of the United States upon the prospect of being furnished with an authentic history of their illustrious chief, compiled by one of the ablest men in the Union, from original documents left by the general himself.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

It is not a little curious, that in the official paper of the French, M. Otto is announced, not as a minister plenipotentiary to the *United States*, but as a minister to the *president* of the United States. This alteration in the diplomatic style of the French, may be considered as a prelude to the nomination of foreign ministers to the *first consul* instead of the *French republic.* [*Mercantile Advertiser.*]

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 1st day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day,

ALL the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Calvert county, deceased, lying and being in the county aforesaid, supposed to contain about six hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres of which lie on Patuxent river, about two miles below Lower Marlborough, the residue in the forest, about two miles distant from Marlborough; this property will be sold together, or in such separate parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, on interest, with such security as the chancellor shall approve of, one half payable in nine, the residue in fifteen months from the days of sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber will give a good deed to the purchaser or purchasers of all the right, title, and interest, that was in the deceased, or that descended from him to his heirs, for such land sold to him, her, or them; it is further ordered, that the creditors of the said deceased shall exhibit their claims in the chancery office, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th day of October next, of which the creditors are hereby warned to take notice.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

August 18, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of September, instant, at the house of the widow Taylor, on the mountain road, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of three months,

ALL the personal estate of BENJAMIN BUTCHER, late of said county, deceased. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL BUTCHER, Administrator.

September 4, 1802. 10 75

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the several districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, to make choice of four of the most discreet men, to represent said county in the legislature of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 8, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

Piscataway, September 2, 1802. 1815

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabor, Captain Bunker, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1.

To be SOLD, on the 14th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

THE personal property of said PHILEMON BROWN, at his late dwelling, consisting of some valuable young negroes, and other personal property. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 1, 1802. 2

THE subscriber wants to engage, for the ensuing year, a person who is well acquainted with farming, and can carry sufficient authority, to take charge of a farm and parcel of hands, on the south side of Severn river; for such an one liberal wages will be given; none need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1802. 2

THOMAS SHAW

Has removed his store opposite to Mr. JOSEPH EVANS's, where he offers for sale the following articles,

A HANDSOME well toned Piano forte, prints of Jefferson, Columbus, the Apotheosis of Washington, and the Death of general Wolfe.

Dressing glasses, japanned tea trays, plate warmers, dressing boxes, bottle coasters, bread and knife trays, plated, brass and japanned candlesticks, chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, plated tea urns, castors, cans and goblets, mahogany knife cases, japanned and satin wood tea caddies, brass andirons, fenders, shovels tongs, and cinder sifters; writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, wafers, ink-stands, & slates, Reeve's patent water colours, India ink and rubber, colour tyles, black lead and camel hair pencils, and silver pencil cases, watch keys, seals, penknives, scissors, sleeve buttons, tooth brushes, and court plaister, iron, brass and stock door locks, cupboard, desk, trunk and drawer ditto; planes, hammers, chissels, screw drivers, nails, screws, tacks, sprigs, bolts, hinges, latches, commode handles, cloak pins, knives and forks, gun locks, boot hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, house brooms, hearth ditto, white wash, shoe, furniture, and scrubbing brushes, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, salts, goblets, punch glasses, plates, dishes, mugs, bowls and pitchers.

Teas, sugars, coffee, rice, pearl barley, sago, mace, allspice, nutmegs, starch, pepper, mustard, soap and candles, brandy, spirit, gin, whiskey, &c. with sundry other articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, August 21, 1802. 3

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage.—150lbs extra baggage to pay the same as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,
THOMAS COOKENDERFER,
Proprietors.

August 11, 1802. 4

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. 4

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ANDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 11

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an osnaburg shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802. 11

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are desirous of becoming proficients in the polite art of dancing, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL will open by the beginning of September for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the best opportunity that has ever offered itself in this city of perfecting themselves in different characters of dances, such as cadriels, of which Mr. Duport is the original composer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavorte, with the Devonshire minuet, and several fancy dances the most in vogue.

Mr. Duport's superiority in the various branches of his profession, the result of twenty years experience, is universally acknowledged by the first judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after six months instruction from him, they never require the assistance of any other master, but become themselves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Those who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will please to apply to him in West-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own composition may be had. X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of NYOL D'LALLIE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

August 17, 1802. X

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 13

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange. 9

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his cloathing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue cassimer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802. 6

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is so well known for its valuable situation and prime quality of soil, that a further description is supposed unnecessary. Any person inclined to purchase will please to make application by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of sale will be reasonable, provided a part of the money is paid down.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

August 11, 1802. 3

WANTED,

A WOMAN to do the house work of a small family; also a boy about twelve years of age. None need apply without being well recommended. 3X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary letters on the personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, do hereby warn all those having claims against the estate of the said Richard White to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

Annapolis, July 21, 1802. X

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802. X

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the said county, deceased, do hereby request all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them for adjustment, and all those who are indebted to the estate of the deceased are solicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of STEPHEN,
Executors.

July 26, 1802. 6X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Absalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the neatest and most fashionable GOODS; the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, July 29, 1802. 7

LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume.—A return of them will much oblige F. GREEN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and such as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator of JAMES BRICE.

Baltimore, July 17, 1802. 7

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, that he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SOTHORON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about six feet high, has a scar on his left eye-brow, and has an impediment in his speech; his cloathing a flath coating coat and blue overalls.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

July 22, 1802. 7X

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses	Obstinate gleets
Fluor albus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness	

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every possible remedy attempted; when seeing several cures of cases performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Keith, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

Cases of Cures.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1808.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved ineffective. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, destumors of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

is recommended

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons, in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. 23

ANNAPOLIS:
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